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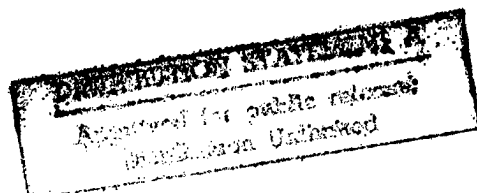
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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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11 May 1984

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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## GENERAL

### BRIEFS

UN ORGANIZATION IN SHAANXI--The UNFAO sent a team of six people to Mizhi County in Shaanxi Province from 30 March to 7 April to investigate and study the situation in changing the land for growing crops in the loess plateau into land for afforestation. Scientific research personnel from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery and relevant departments, including provincial agricultural science colleges and schools, came to help the team. The experts were satisfied with the work done. [Summary] [HK181511 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Apr 84]

CSO: 4005/546

UNITED STATES

PRC TV SHOWS REAGAN, BUSH MEETING PRC STUDENTS

HK180604 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin on 17 April in its regular 1100 GMT news broadcast carries a 20-second filmed report on U.S. President Reagan meeting at the White House a group of Chinese students studying in the United States.

The filmed report, which is carried as the second item in the world news section immediately after an announcer-read XINHUA report on President Reagan speaking with China's Washington correspondent about Sino-U.S. relations, begins with a shot of Reagan shaking hands with Chinese students in a reception room of the White House and then asking them to sit down with a wave of his hands. This is followed by a shot of Vice President Bush sitting among the Chinese students. The film ends with close-up shots of a female and male Chinese student who are sitting on both sides of George Bush. During these scenes, the announcer says: "U.S. President Ronald Reagan met at the White House yesterday a group of Chinese students studying in the United States. They are all postgraduate students studying in various universities in the U.S. capital Washington. They were invited yesterday by the U.S. National Security Council and the U.S. Information Agency to talk about their impressions of the United States and to exchange the experiences of their academic studies in the United States."

CSO: 4005/547

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK CHINESE GROUP ON REAGAN PRC VISIT

HK191157 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0857 GMT 19 Apr 84

["New York Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification of China  
Comments on Significance of Reagan PRC Visit"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 19 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--On 15 April, the New York Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification of China held a forum on Reagan's visit to China. Present at the forum were nearly 30 people of various circles including people in the commercial and academic fields.

Most of the speakers at the forum held that Reagan's visit to China was of great significance; however, it would not be practical to expect too much from this visit. With regard to the promotion of the development of the relations between the two countries, "to pay a visit to China is always better than to remain at home."

Liang Po-wen, chairman of the association, said: The development of the relations between China and the United States depends entirely on the attitude of Reagan toward the current visit to China. If Reagan does not say that he will give up interfering in China's internal affairs and will get rid of the obstacle of "the Taiwan Relations Act," and does not implement the spirit of the "17 August communique," the feelings of 1 billion Chinese people will be hurt, and Sino-U.S. relations will not be genuinely improved. He said: "Today, in the 1980's, it is not China that depends on the United States unilaterally, but the United States also depends on China in many respects." He thought that Reagan's current visit to China would further strengthen the economic, cultural, and scientific and technological exchanges of both sides.

Former KMT generals Shen Tse and Sung Hsi-lien, who were concerned about the peaceful reunification of the motherland, also talked about their views at the forum. Shen Tse said: The success or failure of Reagan's visit to China will have a direct bearing on the development or stagnation or regression of Sino-U.S. relations, and will have a certain influence and effect on Reagan's efforts for reelection. If Reagan can have insight and keep his promise, treating China with sincerity, it will be a policy



of "benefiting others as well as oneself." He said: Reagan's statement of "never forgetting old friends while making new ones" amounts to singing the same old tune. If someone thinks that Reagan's visit to China can truly eliminate the obstacle to the peaceful reunification of China, he may expect too much in this respect. Nevertheless, Reagan's visit "at least writes a new page in the history of the development of the relations between China and the United States."

Sung Hsi-lien said: Reagan is a representative personage of the conservative force in the United States, and he will never sacrifice the interests of the faction he represents. Also, he will never "abandon old friends while making new ones." That Reagan sent persons to Taiwan to carry out pacification prior to his China visit was a reflection of his policy.

CSO: 4005/547

UNITED STATES

FURTHER ON SHULTZ COMMENTS ON REAGAN PRC TRIP

HK201108 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 84 p 6

["Special Dispatch" by reporter Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "Shultz on Significance of Reagan's China Visit"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Apr--On the morning of 18 April, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz talked at a press conference about the significance of Reagan's forthcoming visit to China and the present state and importance of Sino-U.S. relations, and answered questions related to this visit.

Shultz pointed out that Reagan's visit would be the first visit to China by a U.S. president in power after the normalization of the U.S.-Chinese relations, and it would therefore be an important moment in the relationship between the two countries. He said: President Nixon opened up the road to China, President Carter realized the normalization of the U.S.-Chinese relations, and President Reagan aims to make this relationship stable and comprehensive.

Shultz also said: Reagan's present trip and the trip to the United States by Premier Zhao in January are high points in a process which began with the visit to China by President Nixon. This visit will give further impetus to the relationship between the two countries, and will move the relationship forward in a most constructive way.

When answering questions concerning the development and progress of the internal situation in China, Shultz said: The relations between the United States and China have become increasingly comprehensive and have been strengthened. The economic relations between the two countries are consistently developing. If we think that China's situation is not stable, we would not do things in this way.

Answering a question on the Taiwan issue, Shultz said: The United States holds that this is a question that should be settled peacefully by the Chinese themselves. The United States will abide by the three communiques issued by China and the United States. He said: Reagan's current visit "does not aim at negotiating a new communique, nor does it attempt to change the stand of the existing communiques." He also said: Reagan's visit to China will strengthen the peace and stability of Asia. The relationship between the United States and China is an important

relationship not only to Asia, but also to the world. Everyone can benefit from the stability of this relationship.

When speaking of the significance of Reagan's visit, Shultz said: This visit demonstrates the fact that there exists a long-term and profound friendship between the peoples of the two countries. In a broad sense, that President Reagan is visiting the Asian and Pacific region twice in half a year shows that this region is important to the United States. He emphasized that this was an area with dynamic and growing economies, and was also an area of great strategic significance, which is very important to the United States as well as to the whole world. He said: This area has important personal and cultural ties with the United States, and China is the most populous country in the region, and is a kind of center-piece. Shultz also said: "Both countries have important coastlines along the Pacific, and the great ocean ties us together. We have common interests--primarily the stability of this region, the security of the peoples of the two countries, and the development of the economy of the peoples of the two countries. This will be strengthened through the enhancement of understanding and the increase of trade between the peoples of the two countries. This is what is happening, and to a very great extent, President Reagan's visit to China is a part of this process."

When speaking about the modernization drive in China, Shultz said: As far as I know, China is carrying out its modernization plan resolutely and vigorously. So far as the United States is concerned, we are providing assistance in this respect. At the same time, from a long-term point of view, with the development of China and the development of its economy, the ability of China as a trade partner will be developed, and this two-way trade will benefit both of our two countries. He also said: If this trend continues to develop, at the end of the century, you will see that China's industry and other aspects of its economic life will be transformed.

CSO: 4005/547

UNITED STATES

RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE ON U.S.-TAIWAN TIES

OW171102 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1553 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Speaking at a panel meeting of the Third National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese, delegates demanded that the U.S. Government should stop putting obstacles in the way of the Chinese People's cause of reunification.

Chen Huayan, associate professor of the Guangzhou Foreign Languages Institute who was born in Xinzhu County in Taiwan Province, said: Despite its reaffirmation of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, the U.S. Government has continued to expand its relations with the Taiwan authorities under the "Taiwan Relations Act." The U.S. Government's sale of sophisticated weapons to Taiwan has violated the 17 August 1982 communique signed with the Chinese Government and placed the greatest obstacles in the way of China's peaceful reunification. It is delaying the reunion of the Chinese people on both sides of the strait.

Li Fangning, chief engineer of a machine tool plant in Wuhan and a native of Taiwan who returned from Japan in 1953, said: The decades-long separation between the mainland and Taiwan has inflicted sufferings on the people and kept many families apart. Since the U.S. Government has advocated humanitarianism and time and again declared its willingness to be a friend of the Chinese people, it should respect the Chinese people's feelings and stop the narrow-minded, conservative practices that obstruct China's reunification. Li Fangning has two brothers in Taiwan and another in the United States. Not long ago, he learned from his brother in the United States that their mother had died in Taiwan in 1976. Her last wish of seeing her son on the mainland was unfulfilled.

Dr Chen Zongji, member of the NPC Standing Committee, vice chairman of its Overseas Chinese Committee and vice president of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, said: The American Government's discriminatory policy on scientific and technical exchanges between the United States and China has affected further development in the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The renowned geophysicist said: Since the normalization of Sino-American relations, the two countries have expanded friendly contacts between their people, as well as scientific and technical exchanges. American experts and scholars who visited China in recent years have expressed the wish for further cooperation with China's scientific and technical circles. However, the United States has pursued a near-sighted policy toward China, seeing neither China's rapid progress in its economic, scientific and technical, and cultural development, nor its prospects in the next 10 to 15 years.

Chen Zongji said: Since the liberation, China has scored great achievements in the undertaking of science and technology under the guidance of the independent and self-reliant policy. China has already mastered a certain number of sophisticated technologies. An economically strong and scientifically and technologically advanced China will play an important role in preserving peace in Asia and the world. Further strengthening of economic and technical cooperation between China and the United States will also benefit the people of the two countries.

CSO: 4005/547

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

U.S. EXHIBITION IN SICHUAN--The exhibition of drawings and photographs by juveniles and children from the state of Washington in the United States opened in the Chengdu city south and juvenile palace, Sichuan, yesterday afternoon. He Haoju, vice governor of the province and chairman of the provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and a representative of the governor of the state of Washington spoke and cut the ribbon at the ceremony. The exhibition has displayed 150 works, of which 48 are photographs and 102 are drawings. The youngest painter is only 6 years old. The delegation of secondary and primary school in the state of Washington, comprising 22 persons, also attended the opening ceremony. In order to strengthen understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American people's juveniles, and children, Sichuan Province and the state of Washington in 1983 decided to hold exhibitions of juveniles' and children's drawings and photographs in each others' countries. In September last year, led by Governor Yang Xizong, the provincial delegation visited the state of Washington and held an exhibition of drawings and photographs by juveniles and children from the province. [Summary] [HK181502 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Apr 84]

CSO: 4005/547

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO URGES 'FIGHT BACK' AGAINST VIETNAMESE INVADERS

HK010333 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0235 GMT 1 May 84

["'RENMIN RIBAO' Carries Commentary: Fight Back Against Invading Enemies"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 1 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Today's RENMIN RIBAO carries a commentator's article on the action of the Yunnan border defense units on 28 April in being compelled to fight back in self-defense against Vietnamese Army units which had occupied China's Laoshan district, wiping them out at one blow. The article says: "The just action of the fighters of our army in exercising their right of self-defense, defending the motherland's border, and upholding the people's security are resolutely supported by the people of all nationalities in the border area and the people of the whole country."

The article exposes the habitual vicious tricks of the Vietnamese authorities in acting as the guilty party filing a suit, clamoring about the so-called "China threat," and fabricating lies to the effect that "the Chinese Army has intruded into Lang Son, Ha Tuyen and elsewhere." Senior Vietnamese leaders have also made a great show of issuing a so-called "cable of commendation" to the Vietnamese Army, clamoring about "Chinese incursions" in a bid to hoodwink international opinion.

The article says that lies cannot conceal the facts. All the actions of the Vietnamese authorities on the Sino-Vietnamese border have been long pre-meditated. Since the beginning of the year, they have deployed troops in the Sino-Vietnamese border area and stepped up their combat preparations there. At the same time, ignoring the repeated warnings of the Chinese people, the Vietnamese authorities have continually carried out armed provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border, opened fire on Chinese border villages and inhabitants, and crossed the Chinese border to burn, kill, and plunder and forcibly seize Chinese territory. The Chinese border defense units, driven to the limit of forbearance, had no alternative but to defend themselves and fight back at the invading Vietnamese forces.

The article points out that the Vietnamese authorities have sinister goals in choosing this time to step up Sino-Vietnamese border tensions.

First, the present moment is the busy season of spring farming in the South China border area, and the Vietnamese authorities are trying to disrupt spring farmwork to create difficulties for the local masses' production and livelihood throughout the year.

Second, precisely when the Vietnamese Army has been condemned by the whole world for launching its dry-season offensive in Kampuchea and threatening Thailand, the Vietnamese authorities are trying to make use of incidents stirred up on the Sino-Vietnamese border to divert people's attention, so as to conceal their military activities in committing aggression against Kampuchea and harassing Thailand.

Third, they are creating tension on the Sino-Vietnamese border to divert the attention of their own people and extricate themselves from their domestic difficulties.

The article, entitled "Resolutely Fight Back at the Enemy Invaders," sternly warns the Vietnamese authorities: It is impossible for you to succeed in your intention of seizing and nibbling at Chinese territory unpunished; it is also impossible for you to try to evade your guilt after encroaching on Chinese territory. The Vietnamese authorities must immediately halt their provocations and incursions on the Sino-Vietnamese border; otherwise they can only eat their own bitter fruit.

CSO: 4005/560



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### EXPERTS DISCUSS SIGNIFICANCE OF 1982 CENSUS

HK181141 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 84 p 3

["Roundup" by correspondent Wang Shulin [3769 2885 2651] and reporter Bai Jun [4101 4596]: "A Major Contribution to the World Population Study--Discussion and Analysis by Chinese and Foreign Specialists and Scholars of the Data From the China 1982 Population Census"]

[Text] The international symposium on China's 1982 population census ended in Beijing on 31 March. A total of 48 theses were received by the symposium, which was held by the population census leading group under the State Council of the People's Republic of China and sponsored by the relevant organizations of the United Nations. Of all the theses, 22 were contributed by foreign writers, and 26 by Chinese writers. In an atmosphere of enthusiastic and free discussions, the officials, statisticians, and population specialists, who came from 18 foreign countries, as well as from the relevant organizations of the United Nations, worked together with the Chinese specialists and scholars, evaluated China's 1982 population census from different angles and aspects and in a serious and scientific manner, and conducted extensive analysis on the data from the population census.

At the symposium, the Chinese and foreign specialists and scholars universally held: China's 1982 population census "is a great success, which has made a historical contribution to the world population study." All maintained that the characteristics of the current census were: First, the scale was great. Mr Christco, regional adviser of the United Nations in population and social statistics, said: "The great scale of this census is unprecedented, because it has been conducted in the largest country in the world. Besides, in terms of the total population, it is also the first time it has reached 10 digits." Second, the quality was high. Mr Bu Li La [1580 6849 2139], a professor at the Mexican Academy, Mexico, held: "In China's 1982 population census, there is only an error of 1.27 per 1,000. Such quality in census work is the highest in the world. In such a large country, with only a negligible error like this in conducting the population investigation, demonstrates a surprisingly high quality when compared with the general error rate of 1-3 percent in the world." Third, the processing of data and the release of information are quick. Yi Suo Bo Fu [0181 4792 3134 1133], head of the census

department of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR, held: "The main figures in China's 1982 population census, which were collected manually, were released only 3 months after registration, and at the end of 1983, 1 year after the census registration, a 10 percent forward sampling of mechanically collected data was released, and it is expected all the processing work of the complete set of mechanically collected data will be completed by October 1984. We are surprised at the speed of the work because there is such a large population in China and it is the first time that the Chinese have used electronic computers to conduct data processing." Fourth, China's 1982 population census is an important step in the modernization of statistics work in China. Stain Johannsen, director of the Central Statistics Bureau of Sweden, said: "With respect to the census, China has obviously entered the ranks of the most advanced industrialized countries. The experience of the census means a great leap forward for the enhancement of China's statistics work."

At the seminar, specialists and scholars from the five continents of the world [as published] also utilized the data in the 1982 census to conduct serious discussion and analysis on problems in China, such as the condition of the population being employed, the child-bearing rate of women, the death rate of the population, and average life expectancy, and the characteristics of the age structure of the population.

After an analysis, some specialists and scholars held: According to the data of the 10 percent sampling, the ratio of employed population to the total population in China is 51.94 percent, which is higher than in the developed countries in the world (for example, 43.7 percent in the United States, 47.4 percent in Japan, and 47.3 percent in the USSR), and much higher than in other developing countries (for example, 22.8 percent in Egypt, 27.7 percent in Mexico, and 48.4 percent in Thailand, a comparatively higher figure). They held that the higher employment rate in China's population in comparison with the rate in developed countries demonstrated, from one perspective, that the rich labor resources in China had been comparatively fully utilized. Based on the data of the 10 percent sampling, it is estimated that there are 3.4 million persons awaiting employment in our cities and towns, or 2.89 percent. Of the persons awaiting employment, youths aged between 15 and 24 account for 92.4 percent. This situation demonstrates that it is necessary for our country to further popularize vocational education at the secondary level and to develop higher education so as to enroll more youths for study. This is also a great potential concerning such areas as strict adherence to the retirement system, the renewal of the labor force, and enhancing the employment rate of the population in the labor force age category.

Through the analysis of the child-bearing rate of women in China, some specialists held that the birthrate of 20.91 per 1,000 people in 1981 in the Chinese mainland's 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions represented a level which was more than one-half lower than that recorded in 1963. In China, the birthrate in some regions comprising at least 390 million persons has reached or approached the level of the

industrially developed countries. With respect to the birthrate in China, the extent of the decrease is very great and the speed of decrease is remarkable. In 1981, the birthrate in China was about one-third lower than the average level of the world (29 per 1,000). It vividly reflects that, with the development of the economy and culture and the implementation of family planning in China, the birthrate in China has gradually decreased. However, when compared with the economically developed countries, such as the United States, France, and Japan, the birthrate in China is one-half to one-third higher than that in these countries. Hence, there is room for further decreases in the birthrate in China.

Some specialists compared the child-bearing rate of different age groups of women in China with that in the 1950's and the 1960's, and held that the conditions for child-bearing in China had undergone a radical change. In the 1950's and the 1960's, the child-bearing condition of the women in China was like this: The child-bearing rate rose rapidly in women under 20 years of age, and rose to its highest level with women between 22 and 23 years of age; this high child-bearing rate persisted for quite a long time. This had been an uncontrolled and spontaneous child-bearing rate, with early marriages and early child-bearing its causes. Through an analysis of the child-bearing rate of different age groups in 1981, it could be seen that there was a low child-bearing rate for women less than age 20, the rate rose rapidly between 20 to 25 years of age, and then a rather sharp decrease was recorded. This was the child-bearing mode in which people consciously controlled their pregnancies. However, the specialists pointed out that the child-bearing rate of women in China was still higher than that of certain economically developed countries. The fundamental cause was that a considerable number of women gave birth to their third or fourth child or more. Therefore, the key in decreasing the child-bearing rate is to reduce the number of additional births.

With regard to the death rate and the average life expectancy of the Chinese population, according to the data furnished from the census by electronic computers, some specialists estimated that the average life expectancy of the Chinese population rose from 35 years before the liberation, to 67.88 years in 1982. This change is recorded in the data published by the United Nations concerning the average life expectancy in 28 countries in the Asian-Pacific region. In this respect, China ranked almost last at the beginning of the 1950's, but its rank advanced to seventh place in 1982, following Japan, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, and Fiji. The scholars thought that the rapid improvement of the life expectancy of the Chinese people was due to the improvement in the social and economic conditions, as well as the life of the people, and the attention paid by the government to the health of the people through the elimination of many contagious diseases and epidemic diseases, which were seriously harmful to the health of the masses. However, the continuous increase in the average life expectancy in the future should depend on the control of some chronic diseases and geriatric diseases, such as heart and blood vessel diseases and malignant tumors. In this respect, it is not likely that rapid progress will be made in the foreseeable future. Therefore, it is expected that the

increase of the average life expectancy of the Chinese population will slow down in the 1980's and the 1990's.

When studying the characteristics of the age structure of the Chinese population, the specialists and scholars pointed out: From the data related to the age structure of the population recorded in 1982, it can be predicted that the elderly-age group of the population will increase, and it will reach its height in China after the year 2040. The specialists urged that adequate preparations should be made in this regard. The specialists held that the data concerning the age structure recorded in 1982 provided a reliable basis for China to devise its population policy strategically, that is, the change in the target of population growth and the policy on births in the future, which might be regarded as an important contribution made by China's 1982 population census.

At the seminar, meticulous studies were conducted concerning problems such as the regional distribution of our population, the development and change of the population of the national minorities, the ratio of men to women, and the size of family households, which has made beneficial contributions to developing the work of population statistics, the population census, and an analysis of the population.

CSO: 4005/544

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GIVE PRIORITY TO BEAUTIFICATION OF CITIES

HK110353 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "May Cities Be Made Green and Beautiful as Soon as Possible"]

[Text] The work of making the city green and beautiful has been going on for only 1 year in Tianjin, and great progress has been achieved. This is inspiring. It shows that so long as the leaders attach importance to the work, adopt effective measures, and make unremitting efforts, the work of making the city green and beautiful can surely be accomplished earlier than expected.

In our country, the construction of cities develops very quickly. However, the work of greening the cities has on the whole lagged behind. Take Beijing for example--at present, there are on average little more than 5 square meters of grassland for each person, and the afforested area covers only 20 percent of the total area. This is lower than the capitals of many other countries. However, in comparison with Beijing, many other cities in China are even less green. There are many reasons for this backward situation, of which the most important one is the people's lack of awareness. In the eyes of many comrades, city construction only includes building factories, running shops, building houses, and setting up cultural and sports facilities. They do not understand that maintaining a benign cycle of nature and ecological environment in the cities and improving the production and living environment of the people are also indispensable contents of city construction, involving the fundamental interests of the people. In the cities, planting trees and growing grass and flowers will not only help condition and purify the air and reduce wind power and noise, but will also play an important role in changing the people's mental attitude and cultivating good social atmosphere. Therefore, making the cities green and beautiful is a great cause benefiting the current and future generations and an important task in realizing the construction of the four modernizations. Leading organs and leading comrades in all cities must understand the significance of making cities green and beautiful from these important aspects and bring this task into line with the general plan for city construction. They must regard it as an important task in their agenda and grasp it in a

down-to-earth manner, so that this work can be promoted in a coordinated way with other work in city construction.

In the "Directives on Developing the Drive of Greening the Motherland in Depth and in a Down-to-Earth Manner," the CPC Central Committee and the State Council requires that "in cities and towns, it is necessary to mobilize organs, schools, PLA units, enterprises, institutions, and residents to plant trees and grow grass and flowers in accordance with the plans for city and town construction so that the cities and towns can be made beautiful and the living and working environment of the people can be improved." In order to do a good job in this respect, it is necessary to rely on the broad masses of urban residents and rouse them to action. In the past, we did not achieve a rapid development and good results in this work. A reason was that we only relied on a small number of professional workers to the neglect of fully mobilizing the initiative of various fields. Over the past 2 years or so, by using the production responsibility system of the countryside for reference, Beijing, Tianjin, and other cities have assigned the tasks of making the cities green and beautiful to various fronts, departments, organs, enterprises, schools, neighborhood committees, and PLA units, and required them to first do a good job in making their own units green and beautiful and then take part in the all-people voluntary tree-planting drive in some major spots of the cities and coordinate with the professional teams. Practice proves that provided we really rely on and mobilize the masses, a new situation will surely be created in making the cities green and beautiful.

As cities are generally densely populated with very few vacant lots, in making cities green and beautiful, it is necessary to proceed from the reality and make use of every bit of space. It is inadvisable to over-emphasize the acreage under afforestation and the figures for plant-covered areas. Making use of every bit of space does not mean to plant trees in an unplanned way. The work must be carried out in accordance with the general plan for city construction and under unified guidance.

CSO: 4005/544

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### REPORTAGE ON 'OUTSTANDING' PARTY MEMBER

#### RENMIN RIBAO Profile

HK121011 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 84 p 4

[Report by LIAONING RIBAO reporters Ma Wenke [7456 2429 4430] and Qu Yong [2575 0516] and RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yin Pinduan [1438 0756 4551]: "Firm Faith, Lofty Sentiments--Profile of Zhang Chengren, an Outstanding Communist"]

[Excerpts] He never made any astonishing achievements nor held any high position. However, the firm faith in communism and the lofty sentiments that he demonstrated can be cited as a good example to every Communist Party member and can make the people feel proud of him.

The man we are talking about is Zhang Chengren, the late assistant manager of the market department store of Tieling City, Liaoning Province.

In 1958, Zhang Chengren, who had just returned from a Liaoning provincial conference of progressives on the financial and trading front, frankly presented his opinions at a party branch meeting to have a "heart-to-heart talk with the party." He pointed out that some individual party members in their unit failed to play their due roles, which would have pernicious influence among the masses; and that some people in their home town had sent to a superior a "report on success" which was purely fraudulent, claiming that they had drilled, in a single night, 12 wells, which were in fact some puddles with a depth of only several feet and which would never give water.

However, Zhang Chengren was denounced as an "antiparty and antisocialist element" just because of his "comments" on those wrong practices. He was thus placed on 2 years' probation within the plant and sentenced to the penalty of being expelled from the party.

What a terrible "turning point" this was to Zhang Chengren. Indeed, this was an unexpected blow to him, he who joined the Army in 1949 and the party in 1950, was honored by the Army with the titles of "study model," "labor model," and "military training model," and was cordially received by Comrade Zhu De at the national meeting of heroes and models of the Navy held in the capital in 1953.

Soon after that, he was sent to the Tieling oil depot--the first place for him to under "reform through labor."

During the period from 1961, when he returned to Tieling City, to 1979, when he was officially readmitted into the party, Zhang Chengren was elected progressive worker and model worker again and again every quarter and every year. However, his name was always removed from the name list of models when the list was handed to the superior organizations.

In the spring of 1979, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee brought about a great change throughout the country, like a spring breeze which announces the arrival of the life-giving season. One day, in the morning, Zhang Chengren delightedly told the party branch member in charge of organizational work of his readmission into the party. He said: "At last my case is reversed. The party finally admits me as one of its sons." Then, he took 100 yuan out of his pocket and said: "This is my party membership dues. I have been expecting this day long since."

In 1978, Zhang Chengren was reappointed assistant manager of the department store and was put in charge of material supply. He made every effort to improve the working and living conditions of the staff, and tried his best to save every penny for the state.

Zhang Chengren was elected delegate to the first CPC congress of Tieling City in 1981. On learning that he would possibly be elected as a member of the city CPC committee, he was rather disturbed by the news. He talked to another delegate to the party congress, elected from the same department store: "You are my old superior, I beg a favor of you, to persuade them not to appoint me to the post. I am already a member of the Standing Committee of the city people's congress. And I am rather old and, moreover, in bad health. Honestly, I am absolutely not competent for the post of member of the city CPC committee."

Zhang Chengren had been dealing with commodities all the time for many years and had personally delivered innumerable items in short supply. Nobody could get access to those commodities as easily as he did. However, he never made use of his power to benefit himself.

On 21 September 1983, the 15th day of the 8th month of the lunar calendar--the mid-autumn festival--while attending in Shenyang a provincial military district meeting of members of revolutionary martyrs' and army men's families and demobilized veterans, Zhang Chengren suddenly passed away of myocardial infarction at the age of 52 years.



HK121013 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 84 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Learn From Comrade Zhang Chengren"]

[Text] As the first group of units to undergo party rectification are about to enter the stage of comparison and examination, we recommend to all party members a file for case study--the meritorious deeds of Comrade Zhang Chengren, an outstanding CPC member. Comrade Zhang Chengren did not make any astonishing achievements. But his apparently ordinary deeds showed his spirit of wholeheartedly serving the party and the people and his lofty thinking and sentiments as a communist. To be sure, Comrade Zhang Chengren was indeed a man of special character who had proved himself to be a fine son of the party and the people.

The meritorious deeds of Comrade Zhang Chengren highlight his firm faith in communism and his strong proletarian party character. It was the faith and the party character that supported him in the miserable 20 years of his life, that sustained him in "standing the frustration of a tragic fate," and that enabled him to maintain his love for and confidence in the party and the people. He silently made contributions to the party and the people, conscientiously fulfilled all the tasks assigned by the party, and thus became a "progressive worker in the heart" of the people. It was the faith and the party character that enabled him to "be immune from material temptation" and to persist in being honest in performing his official duty, in refusing to join the degenerates in seeking personal interests, and in steadfastly safeguarding the party's prestige among the masses. Thus he became a respectable, fine communist party member!

The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification" puts forth: "The broad masses of party members should strive to enhance their communist consciousness and strengthen their party spirit so that they will become qualified members and then make still greater efforts to become outstanding members of the party." It must be acknowledged that most members of our party make demands on themselves in accordance with this principle. They have been unremittingly enhancing their party spirit and have worked hard to make valuable contributions to the party and the people. However, it cannot be denied that some individual party members have shown a conspicuous lack of self-consciousness and desire to do better, while some others holding sacred posts never strive to realize the lofty ideal of communism but seek personal interests by making use of the party's status as a ruling party. These people always complain that the party "has treated them shabbily." They doubt and have a grievance against the party whenever their personal demands are not satisfied. There are also some CPC members who fail to make stricter demands on themselves than on ordinary people although they are members of party organizations. They are indifferent to party and state affairs, do the work assigned by the party and the people in a perfunctory manner, and do not show the least concern for the masses. Furthermore, some CPC

members have shown an intolerable individualistic tendency. They unscrupulously strive for benefits, fame, and position, seek interests for themselves and for their cliques at the expense of the interests of the state and the people, and thus severely damage the party's image among the masses of people. All these party members should feel guilty and ashamed in face of Comrade Zhang Chengren's meritorious deeds. They really should compare themselves with Zhang Chengren and immediately repent and make a fresh start on the occasion of the current party rectification.

Communist Party members are the vanguards of the proletariat. Every Communist Party member must learn from Zhang Chengren, keep the lofty goal in mind, set strict demands on himself in accordance with the party constitution and the "guiding principles," whether under fair conditions or in face of setbacks, play a leading role in the four modernizations, and take real actions to save the prestige of CPC members.

CSO: 4005/544

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### LIAOWANG ON LI'S ASIAN TOUR, THIRD WORLD UNITY

HK190411 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 13, 26 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Mei Zhenmin [2734 2182 3046]: "A Successful Tour of Third World Countries"]

[Text] From 5 to 23 March, Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, made state visits to four Asian countries, namely, Pakistan, Jordan, Turkey, and Nepal, and all these visits were a complete success. The first countries visited by Li Xiannian since he became state president were four developing countries. This fact shows that China values highly its friendly and cooperative relations with Third World countries. The positive results of Li Xiannian's tour also prove that China continues to base its foreign policy on Third World unity and cooperation and that this is in conformity with the trend of these modern times and in the interests of world peace.

Through these visits, we acquired a deep impression that these developing countries have a staunch will to oppose foreign aggression and intervention and to defend national independence and state sovereignty and that they are bravely fighting for this purpose. They love peace and oppose the arms race between the superpowers and the aggression and expansion carried out by the superpowers. They are carrying out a great mission of defending world peace. We also found that these developing countries have a strong desire to seek progress and to change their less-developed conditions, and they have adopted many measures for this purpose and have achieved marked and positive results. Jordanian King Husayn told President Li: "The world does not belong to the two superpowers." The Third World countries' struggle to defend independence and seeking development is playing an increasingly important role in the struggle against hegemonism, to safeguard world peace, and to seek human progress.

The strength of the Third World stems from its internal unity. In recent years, because the superpowers have intensified their contention in the Third World, and due to other reasons, some differences and disputes have occurred between some Third World countries. When holding talks with Jordanian King Husayn, Turkish President Evren, and PLO Chairman Arafat, President Li Xiannian repeatedly and earnestly urged the parties concerned to restore the unity between Arab countries and among various factions in the PLO, and the PLO's unity with Syria and Libya and called for Muslim

countries to strengthen their unity and settle their political disputes through peaceful negotiations. He cited an ancient Chinese saying-- "unity will ensure security, while division will bring about danger"--to stress the importance of unity. He also called for Iran and Iraq to terminate their war and bury the hatchet. He said: "Peace is in the interests of both countries, while war is harmful to both countries." When talking with Pakistani President Xiaul Haq and Nepalese King Birendra, President Li Xiannian expressed his hope that Pakistan and India, as two major countries in the south Asian region, will further improve their relations and that all south Asian countries will further strengthen their friendly cooperation. He also reiterated China's support for Nepal's peace-zone proposal. It is believed that these calls and proposals put forward by President Li Xiannian will be conducive to ironing out differences, restoring unity, and developing cooperation between Middle East countries and between south Asian countries.

During the visits, the Chinese delegation headed by President Li received enthusiastic welcome from the ordinary people and was accorded cordial receptions by state leaders in the four countries. The scenes were very impressive. This also shows that developing countries share much common language and intimate feelings toward each other, because they endured the same suffering in the past and are now facing the same tasks. This is precisely the foundation for China to develop her friendly and cooperative relations with other developing countries, and is the solid foundation for the unity and cooperation among all Third World countries.

These visits also effectively promoted further economic, trade, scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation between China and the four Asian countries. China and these countries have succeeded in widening the range of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. This shows that there is still great potential in developing cooperation in these fields between China and other developing countries. This also shows that positive South-South cooperation for the purpose of shaking off the domination by developed nations has broad prospects.

President Li Xiannian's four-nation Asian tour also shows that our foreign policy is based on further developing our unity and cooperation with Third World countries, which also constitutes an important area in our efforts to create a new situation in the diplomatic field. While gradually improving her relations with developed countries, China will never give up her basic position of strengthening unity and cooperation with Third World countries.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### EXPLANATION OF MARX'S IDEAS OF COMMUNISM

HK140251 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Yu Jianxun [0060 1696 8113]: "Also Talking About Gaining a Correct Understanding of the Marxist Concept of Communism"]

[Text] Last year, a comrade published in a newspaper an article entitled "Gaining a Correct Understanding of the Marxist Concept of Communism." Some points in this article are correct, but the others are subject to challenge.

As everybody knows, one of Marx's important ideas on communism is to divide communism into an elementary stage and an advanced stage. At the elementary stage, proletarian dictatorship is to be practiced and the principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work is to be adhered to; at the advanced stage, the principle to be upheld is from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs. This is by no means an idea put forth by Marx out of a void or based on so-called rational needs, but is a scientific conclusion drawn from the study of the level and needs of the development of social productivity and from the study of the objective demand determined by the laws of social development. The practice of the communist movement over the past century or more has fully proved that Marx's thesis on the two stages of communism and on their major characteristics is scientific truth.

The author of the above-mentioned article refers 16 times to the "characteristics" of Marx's concept of communism. What then are the very characteristics of Marx's concept of communism? The author says: "According to Marx's idea, the whole society will be the owner of all material production means and labor products; the society directly allocates labor time to different production sectors according to their needs; in the unified process of direct assignment of work and distribution of products by the society, exchange of a certain amount of labor in a certain form for an equivalent amount of labor in another form will be made directly between individuals without resorting to a form of commodity; there is no class and no political regime, and therefore no political party." This interpretation in the article correctly presents part of but not all of Marx's conception. Here, whether the article is referring to the advanced stage of communism is doubtful, since it does

say that the distribution of consumer goods among individuals is a "direct exchange of a certain amount of labor in exchange for an equivalent amount of labor in another form." To be sure, this obviously refers to the system of distribution according to work and is exactly the distribution principle for the elementary stage of communism that Marx put forth in "Critique of the Gotha Program." Marx also said: The advanced stage of communism "labels itself with the following slogan: From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." This is the very goal we are striving for. It is definitely wrong to reduce the characteristics of the whole course of communism to the principle of "distribution according to work" and thus set it as our ultimate goal. However, whether the article is referring to the elementary stage of communism is also doubtful, since it says that "there is no political regime, and therefore no political party." This is definitely not in keeping with Marx's thought. In both "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "Letter to J. Weidemeyer," Marx stated very definitely that proletarian dictatorship must be practiced throughout the elementary stage of communism and the state will not wither away until the advanced stage of communism. And also, in "The Future Italian Revolution and the Social Party," "Letter to Philipp Van Patten," "Socialism: Utopian and Scientific," "The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State," and other works, Engels repeatedly expounded the necessity of enforcing proletarian dictatorship at the elementary stage of communism and the conditions for the eventual withering of the state. Lenin highly appreciated Marx's and Engels' concept on proletarian dictatorship, stating that whether one recognizes the necessity of proletarian dictatorship is the criterion to judge whether one is a genuine or sham Marxist. The revolutionary practice over the past 100 years or more, and particularly since the socialist October Revolution in Russia, has proved again and again the thesis that proletarian dictatorship must be enforced at the elementary stage of communism or, more precisely, at the socialist stage, is absolutely correct. Only by enforcing proletarian dictatorship can we carry out the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of production means, establish the socialist system of public ownership, suppress the resistance by the exploiting classes, build up socialism, and prepare the conditions for the transition to the advanced stage of communism of the proletariat. To put it briefly, proletarian dictatorship is the indispensable magic weapon for the proletariat and the laboring people to win the victory in revolution and construction. Neither the advocates of the "large-scale transition" theory can deny the Marxist principle that proletarian dictatorship must be enforced at the elementary stage of communism. Just recall what Marx said: In "Critique of the Gotha Program," he made it clear that the elementary stage of communism "is a stage immediately derived from capitalist society, therefore, this new society will bear in various aspects, economic, moral, and spiritual, the vestiges of the old society from which it is derived." The viewpoint that "there is no political regime and therefore no political party" at this stage definitely violates Marxism. The author of that article attempted to help the reader to "gain a correct understanding of Marx's concept of communism." Nevertheless, he not only failed to fulfill the aim but instead gave rise to ideological confusion. Thus it can be seen that Marxism must be publicized in a scientific and serious manner.

Socialism and communism are two stages with different degrees of maturity, which are interrelated but different. We will be ready to commit "leftist" mistakes if we see only the interrelated and consistent aspects of the two stages but ignore their different aspects, and if we fail to strictly carry out the socialist policy of distribution according to work but at the present stage enforce the policies that are designed for the future stage of communism. We did suffer in the past from practices like these. Similarly, we will lose the goal of communism and commit rightist mistakes if we see only the differential aspects of the two stages but ignore their interrelated and consistent aspects. The weakness of that article is its failure to distinguish the elementary stage from the advanced stage of communism. The CPC Central Committee has integrated the fundamental principles of scientific socialism with the actual situation in China and has correctly handled the relationship between education on communism and the current policies. At the present stage, while steadfastly carrying out a series of socialist policies, including the principle of distribution according to work, we must educate our party members, cadres, and people with communist theory, which, as an essential part of the building of socialist spiritual civilization, will serve as ideological preparations for the future transition to the classless communist society.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON EGG SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN BEIJING

HK131402 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "The Good Fortune of People Living in Beijing"]

[Text] People living in Beijing are very fortunate as the city has achieved self-sufficiency in the supply of eggs. There is no need to speak at length on this as one will understand once he goes to the market.

Long time residents of Beijing know that when eggs were rationed in the past, people held coupons and queued in long lines, trying their best to buy whatever was available and as much as they were allowed. During these occasions, the people were able to get food from other places of the country just because of the city name "Beijing." However, this is no longer necessary as the city now has an abundant supply of eggs. They are available throughout the year at a steady price. This is indeed a fortunate change for the people of Beijing.

Why the change? In recent years, Beijing's population has been on the increase and the people's living standard has been rising. As the suburban area has not been enlarged and circumstances remain the same, why have we been able to solve, in just a few years' time, this decades-old problem? It is mainly because the development of the suburban area is correct. Since nothing is planted or raised in front of the Tiananmen, on what do the people living in Beijing depend for their eggs, meat, milk, and so on? Do they depend on other places in the country or on self-reliance? In recent years, Beijing has well understood the development orientation of the suburban area under the correct guidance of the CPC Central Committee. That is, we should strive for our own prosperity by depending on the city and serving the city. In the meantime, we should also work out a correct policy. We should let the state, collective, and individual enterprises--large, medium and small scale--go ahead simultaneously. We should import technology, reform the system, and manage scientifically. Thus we can solve problems easily.

This shows that we must first have a correct policy when we solve difficult problems such as the supply of eggs in Beijing.



If we did not act in this way and still took the production of grain as the key link and still depended on old ladies to supply eggs to the market, Beijing never would have achieved self-sufficiency in egg supply.

At present, Beijing is finding ways of solving the problems of meat, milk, and fish production after it has basically solved the problem of egg supply. It is believed that these problems will be solved easily once we have found the correct way.

The solution of the egg supply problem is fortunate for the people of Beijing. It is also a very gratifying thing. It is hoped that the people of other cities will also share this good fortune as soon as possible!

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PAPER ON RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE CONGRESS

HK191335 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "A Fresh Force for Revitalizing China--Hailing the Opening of the Third National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese"]

[Text] The Third National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese has opened. We express our warm greetings to the congress as well as to the returned Overseas Chinese and the relatives of nationals living abroad! And we also express our cordial regards to all the Chinese nationals living abroad!

Among the representatives of the returned Overseas Chinese and the relatives of nationals living abroad attending the congress, senior and middle-level intellectuals constitute one quarter of the total, which is an encouraging phenomenon. It demonstrates that with the restoration and enhancement of the status of knowledge and intellectuals in our country, importance is being increasingly attached to the intellectuals who are returned Overseas Chinese or relatives of nationals living abroad.

The broad masses of intellectuals who are returned Overseas Chinese or relatives of nationals living abroad shared a common history of bitterness and struggle with millions of Overseas Chinese. In the past 100 years, they experienced the same glory and humiliation, and shared the same destiny as the Chinese nation. Whether in the revolution of 1911 and the northern expedition, or in the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation, a great number of Overseas Chinese contributed their money and efforts, and fought shoulder to shoulder with the people of the motherland. After the founding of new China, many of them came back to the motherland to take part in the socialist construction, and quite a number of them were intellectuals who gave up their nice pay and standard of living. Over the last 30-odd years, even though they have encountered different kinds of setbacks and difficulties, they have never forsaken their patriotic stand and have made outstanding contributions to various fields such as science, education, culture, physical education, and public health. They have manifested the glorious tradition of the broad masses of Overseas Chinese in loving their country and their native places.

In our country, there are about 400,000 intellectuals who are returned Overseas Chinese or relatives of nationals living abroad, which represents a contingent in one session of a comparatively high level of knowledge. Of this number, senior and middle-level intellectuals and middle-aged intellectuals constitute 70 to 80 percent. Among them there are several thousand specialists and scholars of the older generation, who enjoy prestigious standing both at home and abroad and who have played an important role in our economic construction and in developing our science and technology. In addition, since liberation, we have trained a great number of intellectuals who are returned Overseas Chinese or relatives of nationals living abroad. The majority of them have become professional backbones on various fronts, and many of them have also made outstanding contributions to various fields, which has been commended by the central, provincial, and municipal authorities as well as by various departments concerned. It can be stated that this contingent is a treasury of talents of great potential and is a fresh force for revitalizing China.

Exploiting this treasury and bringing into play the potential of the intellectuals who are returned Overseas Chinese or relatives of nationals living abroad is of profound significance to the socialist construction of the four modernizations currently under way in our country. After the smashing of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great achievements have been made concerning the work of Overseas Chinese affairs; and with the implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals, the intellectuals who are returned Overseas Chinese or relatives of nationals living abroad have gradually received their due treatment and respect, with the result that they, like the broad masses of returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of nationals living abroad, feel happy and in high spirits, and they are active in their work, displaying a high degree of patriotism. However, in some places and units, the policy toward the intellectuals who are returned Overseas Chinese or relatives of nationals living abroad is still not well implemented. Some comrades, especially leading comrades, still discriminate against them or harbor prejudices against them, and they are accustomed to the misconception that people having "overseas relations" are complicated, and these people should be utilized but not trusted, or should be utilized but not entrusted with any important tasks. This is entirely wrong. It should be realized that under the long-term influence of the "leftist" ideology, the intellectuals who are returned Overseas Chinese or relatives of nationals living abroad suffered more setbacks and more severe discrimination than other average intellectuals, and many of them were unjustly maltreated, which has left wounds in their minds which have not yet healed. Today, we should give additional care to their conditions and sufferings, and regard the work as an important aspect of the party's work toward intellectuals. With respect to their utilization, training, promotion, and admission into the party, equal treatment should be practiced, and they should be given more care and concern, so as to help them solve some practical difficulties.

The misconception that people having "overseas relations" are complicated is an erroneous "leftist" ideology. It is not a bad thing but a good thing that returned Overseas Chinese and relatives of Chinese nationals living abroad have extensive overseas connections. The policy of opening to the outside world implemented in our country is a long-term policy, and China is going to open her door still wider. The intellectuals who are returned Overseas Chinese or relatives of nationals living abroad have extensive connections with many specialists, scholars, and engineering and technological personnel abroad, which is a very favorable condition. We can fully utilize this condition. With respect to the import of capital, advanced equipment, and the science and technology needed by our country, we should further bring into play their role as "intermediaries," which is very beneficial to our building of the four modernizations.

Through this congress, we will further get rid of the "leftist" interferences, overcome bureaucracy, and, with the greatest practical spirit and boldness, firmly grasp the implementation of the policy toward the intellectuals who are returned Overseas Chinese or relatives of nationals living abroad, so that they can feel at ease living and working in the motherland and can make greater contributions to the construction of the four modernizations. Let us join hands and advance shoulder to shoulder, and make the positive results achieved by the Third National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese serve the construction of the "four modernizations."

Best wishes for the great success of the congress!

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### ZHANG CHENGXIAN CITES DENG'S EDUCATION GUIDELINE

OW152321 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Zhang Chengxian, president of the China Education Society and vice chairman of the Committee of Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health under the NPC Standing Committee, said in an interview yesterday that the guideline set forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping that education must be geared to the needs of the four modernizations, the world, and the future is both a strategic principle and the direction for education during the new historical period of our country. He said that all educational reforms must be carried out in light of this guideline.

Zhang Zhengxian continued by saying that this guideline must be understood along with the party's general line and general task during the new period, and along with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's other expositions on education. He said: What is known as adhering to correct educational thinking means that our educational policy must be formulated in light of this guideline, which is based on the needs of four country's modernization programs. This means that we must first of all solve the problem of how our education can be geared to the needs of the four modernizations. Today this problem has not yet been properly resolved in our educational thinking and in our actual work. Deviating from the guideline are our unitary educational structure and the fact that many people have considered being able to enter colleges as the most important objective.

Zhang Chengxian stressed that we must proceed from reality in order to implement this guideline. He said that all regions and all schools--key schools and ordinary schools alike--must work hard to implement this guideline, and that different regions and schools should proceed with their endeavor from different starting points.

CSO: 4005/544

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### GUANGMING RIBAO ON EMPEROR'S OPPRESSION OF HUNS

HK110958 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Hou Guangfeng [0186 1639 1496]: "'We Cannot Build Our Home Without Annihilating the Huns' Is No Patriotic Slogan"]

[Text] "We cannot build our home without annihilating the Huns." This was a saying by Huo Qubing of the Western Han Dynasty. "The emperor had a house built for him, and told him to have a look. He answered: 'We cannot build our home without annihilating the Huns.' The emperor thought more highly of him ever afterward." ("History of Han: Biography of Huo Qubing") Today, a lot of people regard this saying by Huo Qubing as a patriotic slogan or even compare it to "Song of Justice" [a poem by Wen Tianxiang, a prime minister and patriotic martyr of the Southern Song Dynasty]. Such an appraisal is incorrect.

Except for a large-scale war between Liu Bang and Modu (the Battle of Pingcheng) which was aimed at weakening and disturbing each other, the nationality relations between the Han Dynasty and the Huns were characterized by friendship throughout the eras of Emperor Hui Di, Empress Lu, Emperor Wen Di, and Emperor Jing Di, both sides being linked together by marriages between Han princesses and Hun chieftains. The period witnessed basically normal development, economic and cultural, in the northern part of the country. "After ascending the throne, Emperor Wu Di clearly defined the friendly policy of linkage by royal marriage, and gave preferential treatment to merchants who traded in border areas. All Huns, from chieftains to ordinary people, were on friendly terms with Hans. And they frequented the areas along the Great Wall." ("History of Han: Chronicle of Xiongnu") However, in the second year of the Yuanguang era in the reign of Emperor Wu Di (133 BC), the relations between the Han Dynasty and the Huns began to deteriorate. "Biography of Han Anguo" in "History of Han" gives a quite detailed account of this change. Emperor Wu Di's motive in launching the punitive expedition against the Huns was to "retaliate against the enemy who had defeated the Han army at Pingcheng." Although the two sides still regarded each other as "alien states," neither side should have nourished feelings of hatred just because of the conflicts between nationalities, which had actually been settled, and have recklessly launched military offensives against each other. In this sense, Emperor Wu Di was far

inferior to Emperor Wen Di, who, as a tolerant statesman, managed to "discard all the past enmity" against the Huns.

It should be pointed out that, clearly, the means used to deal with the Huns were discrimination and suppression, a policy of nationality oppression. In view of this fact, Emperor Wu Di had to bear the responsibility for obliging "the Huns to cut the linkage by royal marriage ever afterward." And, in addition, since it was the Han emperor who launched the protracted slaughterous war against the Hun nationality, how can Huo Qubing be praised highly as a patriot? The so-called pretext of "counter-offensive against the Hun slaveholder who aggressed against the Han nation" and so on actually tampers with the historical facts.

Was Emperor Wu Di's expedition against the Huns a "just war"? The social effects resulting from this war are the most convincing evidence for judgment:

1. By rough estimation, the Han Dynasty army slaughtered about 170,000 Huns, while the Huns slaughtered around 10,000 Hans; and, in addition, tangled fighting between the Han and Hun troops brought about more than 30,000 casualties. As a result, "the Huns were defeated and forced to move far away," "living in exile in the terribly cold area, without water and lush grass, to the north of the great desert," and facing their fate of extinction. Meanwhile, "due to the lack of horses (meaning the lack of military supplies), the Han troops could not chase their enemy any farther." ("History of Han: Chronicle of Xiongnu")

2. "As the Han troops went in hot pursuit of the Huns for more than 20 years, the Huns were completely exhausted and demoralized, and many people died of weariness in the continuous and tough journey." ("History of Han: Chronicle of Xiongnu") However, the Han Dynasty, "failing to extricate itself from the disaster of war, also inflicted tremendous sufferings upon its own people." ("History of Han: Treatise on Economy") "As a result of the great drain on national resources, the population of the country was reduced by half," and social productivity was seriously damaged. Thus, some people of insight of the Han Dynasty queried: "What was the use of the ambush at Mayi? And how did we benefit from the military achievements of Wei Qing and Huo Qubing?" ("History of Han: Biography of Yang Xiong") At the risk of life, Xiahou Sheng denounced Emperor Wu Di for "murdering our soldiers and exhausting the people's financial resources...without bringing them any benefit." ("History of Han: Biography of Xiahou Sheng") Sima Guang also spoke of Emperor Wu Di in a sarcastic manner. "The emperor, craving for military accomplishments, gathered around him at court a large number of do-or-die and warlike elements. He vigorously expanded the empire's territory and achieved marvellous success wherever he went." ("Mirror of History," Vol 22) Even Emperor Wu Di himself "felt deep regret for what he had done" in bringing about a remarkable historic retrogression in the relations between nationalities. If he had not issued the "Luntai Imperial Manifesto," recognizing that "the task of prime importance at present was to promote

agriculture," ("History of Han: Treatise on Economy") and setting about a strategic shift, the "national restoration by Emperors Zhao Di and Xuan Di" which occurred later would never have been possible.

The unification of China by the regime ruling central China was expected as an inevitable outcome during the Western Han period. Long before the reign of Emperor Wu Di, the agricultural zone of the Han Empire had shifted northward and there had been free economic and cultural exchange between different nationalities which "had actually mixed with each other." A high appraisal of that punitive expedition against the Huns and praise for "Emperor Wu Di's achievement in expanding territory" are of no practical historical significance. In fact, Emperor Wu Di's action of sending Zhang Qian to the western regions on friendly visits was a really brilliant historical accomplishment. He finally showed his boldness of vision as a statesman by admitting his mistakes and taking action to correct them.

In launching the punitive expedition against the Huns, Huo Qubing exhausted his men without achieving anything. Anyway, in view of the historical conditions at that time, we should not be overcritical of Huo Qubing just because he said something to show his loyalty to Emperor Wu Di. And there is no doubt that his experience in building an army remains a valuable asset of benefit to us.

CSO: 4005/544



NORTHEAST REGION

CONGRESS OF ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING DEMOCRACY

SK120536 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The Fifth Liaoning Provincial Congress of the China Association for Promoting Democracy opened in Shenyang this morning. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress, government and CPPCC committee, including Ge Xifan, Tang Hongguang, Peng Xiangsong, and Yue Weichun, and responsible comrades of the united front work department of the provincial CPC committee, were invited to the opening ceremony.

Major items on the agenda are a discussion of the work report of the fourth committee and election of the fifth provincial committee of the provincial association for promoting democracy.

The congress was presided over by (Guo Xiaofen), executive chairman of the congress. Niu Pingfu, also executive chairman, gave an opening speech. (Li Xueying), chairman of the credentials commission, delivered a report on the examination of the credentials of delegates. Entrusted by the fourth provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, (Jiang Youwei), executive chairman of the congress, delivered a work report entitled "Unite as One, Work Hard, and Create a New Situation in All Fields in the Work of Liaoning's Association for Promoting Democracy." The Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy sent a letter of congratulations to the congress.

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## NORTHEAST REGION

### CONGRESS OF KMT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OPENS

SK110446 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] The seventh Liaoning Provincial Congress of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT opened in Shenyang this afternoon. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including (Chen Yiguang), Liu Zenghao, (Li Ruixian), Wang Kuncheng, and Zhang Yan, were invited to the opening ceremony.

The main agenda of the congress is to discuss the work report of the fifth Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, and to elect the sixth Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT.

(Min Shiji), vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, gave an opening address. (Peng Qingyuan), vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, read a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT. Liu Mingjiu, acting chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, gave a work report on behalf of the fifth provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT entitled "Hold Aloft the Banner of Patriotism, and Strive to Build China Into a Socialist Modernized State and to Realize the Unification of the Motherland."

The work group of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT headed by Comrade (Peng Qingyuan) attended the opening ceremony.

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NORTHEAST REGION

KMT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE CONGRESS ENDS 12 APRIL

SK130547 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The fifth congress of the provincial revolutionary committee of the KMT successfully concluded today in Changchun after a 6-day session. The congress unanimously adopted resolutions and called on all KMT revolutionary organizations and their members at all levels in the province to actively respond to Comrade Hu Yaobang's call of not forgetting the unity and struggle and attending to vitalizing China, to continually propagate principles and policies concerning the peaceful unification of our motherland, and to organize and encourage the people to speed up the construction of four modernizations and realize the peaceful unification of our motherland in the shortest time possible.

During the session of the congress, all representatives enthusiastically studied the guidelines of the relevant documents issued by the Sixth Congress of the Central KMT Revolutionary Committee and the speech by Zhang Gensheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and conducted warm discussions. The representatives pledged to unite as one and work hard under the leadership of the Chinese Communist so as to realize the four modernizations and accomplish the great task of unifying our motherland at a sooner date, and to respond to the party's and the people's ardent expectations with excellent achievements.

The congress elected new leading organs of the provincial KMT revolutionary committee. Geng Yuelun was elected chairman of the fifth provincial KMT revolutionary committee. (Peng Qingyuan), vice chairman of the Central KMT Revolutionary Committee, attended the closing ceremony and spoke. The closing ceremony was presided over by Chairman Geng Yuelun.

(Zhou Zheng), vice chairman of the provincial KMT revolutionary committee, delivered a closing speech. Attending the closing ceremony upon invitation were Zhang Fenggi, director of the united front work department of the provincial CPC committee; and responsible comrades of relevant departments.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE CONGRESS OPENS 11 APRIL

SK120343 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The Sixth Liaoning Provincial Congress of the China Democratic League opened in Shenyang this morning. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress, government and CPPCC committee, including Shen Xianhui, Liu Zenghao, Sun Qi, Wang Kuncheng and Zhang Yan, were invited to the opening ceremony.

Major items on the agenda of the congress are 1) to study the message of congratulations of the CPC Central Committee to the Fifth National Congress of the China Democratic League and to study the documents of this congress, 2) to discuss the work report of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League, and 3) to elect new leading organs of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League.

At the opening ceremony, Gu Jingxin, acting chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League, gave an opening speech. (Gao Qinzhou), vice chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League, read the messages of congratulations from the Central Committee and the Jilin Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League and the Liaoning Provincial Academy of Social Sciences. (Wang Zhixian), vice chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League, read the committee's message of congratulations to the congress. On behalf of the sixth provincial committee of the provincial committee of the China Democratic League, delivered a report entitled "Enhance Vigor and Make Unremitting Efforts To Create a New Situation in the Work of Liaoning's Democratic League."

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NORTHEAST REGION

MEETING HELD FOR FORTHCOMING CONGRESS SESSION

SK150341 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The 2-day seventh Standing Committee meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress concluded in Changchun today. Yu Ke, chairman, and Liu Cikai, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the sessions yesterday and today, respectively.

The meeting discussed and approved a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress; a draft proposed namelist of the presidium and secretary general of the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress; a draft proposed namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Motions Examination Commission of this session; and a draft proposed namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Budget Examination Commission of the session. The meeting also discussed and approved the draft schedule of the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress and a report on the examination of the credentials of deputies submitted by the Credentials Commission of the sixth provincial people's congress Standing Committee; elected through by-election deputies to the Sixth NPC; and approved a proposed namelist of the candidates for the by-election of vice chairmen and members of the sixth provincial people's congress Standing Committee and a proposed namelist of the candidates for the president of the provincial higher people's court and the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate to be reelected. The meeting also approved a proposed namelist of the candidates for the reelection of the president of the Baicheng Prefectural Intermediate People's Court and the chief procurator of the Baicheng branch of the provincial people's procuratorate, a proposed namelist of the candidates for the election of the president of the lower court of the Tonghua Prefectural Intermediate People's Court, and personnel appointments.

Other vice chairmen attending the meeting were Yang Zhantao, Wu Duo, Cheng Shengsan, Cui Cai, Wang Jiren, Dong Su, and [words indistinct].

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG OFFICIAL ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK180515 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT  
17 Apr 84

[Excerpts] After listening to reports on party rectification by the provincial forestry department and the provincial Forest Industry General Bureau, on 14 April, Chen Junsheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee emphasized:

In correcting mistakes in the course of rectification, we must attend to great affairs and solve big problems. With regard to what great affairs we should attend to and how, he made the following suggestions:

We must firmly attend to eliminating the vestiges of leftist ideology to create a new situation in reform.

The deep-rooted leftist ideology influences the current economic construction. We should seek unity of thinking and act in unison with the central authority. We will never attain this goal without thoroughly eliminating leftist vestiges. In order to clear away leftist vestiges, we must basically negate the great cultural revolution and the leftist ideology prevailing for 17 years before the great cultural revolution in accordance with the resolutions of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee. We should concentrate on great problems in professional work among departments and fronts to clear away leftist vestiges.

We must attend to the problems of taking advantage of one's function and bureaucracy to seek private gains, and regard these problems as grave affairs so as to realize a fundamental turn for the better in party spirit. This is a problem relating to the image of the party, reviving and carrying forward the fine tradition of the party, and taking a turn for the better in party spirit.

In the course of correcting the mistake of taking advantage of one's function and bureaucratic mistakes to seek private gains, we should eliminate some incorrect ideas and workstyles:

1. Some leading comrades take a wait-and-see attitude. They are afraid they will get the worst of it if they correct mistakes in a timely

manner. They are afraid of suffering an injustice if they pay much attention to correcting mistakes.

2. In making corrections in the course of rectification, some units pay attention only to small problems, neglecting the big ones.

3. Some units attend to superficial work. They only make plans but do not put them into practice.

4. Leading bodies of some units do not take the lead in conducting the work.

Viewing the present situation, we attend to the problem of taking advantage of one's function to seek private gains although we fail to attend to it firmly, and we are undertaking the work of eliminating the harmfulness of bureaucracy. The key to solving these two problems lies in the leadership of the leaders. Otherwise, it is difficult to create the situation in correcting mistakes in the course of rectification.

In correcting mistakes in the course of rectification, we should always persist in the stand of the party, upgrade ideological awareness, and strengthen party spirit. These are the central points of party rectification and important signs to guarantee not conducting party rectification work perfunctorily.

We should never relax on eliminating the three types of persons:

1. We should mobilize the masses to offer clues.

2. We should strengthen the special bodies in charge of inspecting the three types of persons.

3. Special attention must be paid to inspecting the three types of persons who secretly lie.

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## NORTHEAST REGION

### BRIEFS

LIAONING EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT--According to statistics released by the Liaoning Provincial Education Department, this province planned to invest 58.21 million yuan in educational capital construction in 1983, of which 23.14 million yuan came from the state and 35.07 million yuan came from the province itself, up 113.9 percent over 1979, 59.4 percent over 1980, 74.1 percent over 1981, and 47 percent over 1982. The actual investment was 53.15 million yuan, up 100.3 percent, 53.7 percent, 74 percent, and 57 percent respectively over the previous 4 years. Some 232,000 square meters of buildings were completed, providing seats for 44,000 students and housing 1,511 staff families. [Excerpt] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 84 p 3]

LIAONING INCREASES STUDENT-ENROLLMENT QUOTA--The Liaoning provincial work conference on enrolling students for higher educational institutions concluded in Shenyang City on 6 April. In line with the state's plan, the conference set forth the student enrollment quota of more than 46,000 full-time students for higher educational institutions and secondary technical and vocational schools. Of them, more than 23,000 full-time students will be enrolled by higher educational institutions, a 13 percent increase over the 1983 quota. More than 23,400 students will be enrolled by secondary technical and vocational schools, an 8.5 percent increase over the 1983 quota. [Excerpt] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Apr 84]

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